

Shown in a Review on Last Year's Earnings.

Supervisor Anderson, of New York Racing Account the Recipient of Congratulations From the Patrons of the Paddock.—The Popular Leader and Gold-Tongued Orator Makes Good as State Supervisor.—The State Racing Commission Elated over the Report.

No better argument could be adduced to prove the popularity of racing in this community of ours than the annual report of Mr. C. W. Anderson, State Supervisor of Racing Accounts, which has just been filed with the State Comptroller at Albany.

This report demonstrates that the season of 1903 was the most successful since the appointment of the State Racing Commission.

Eight racing associations this year contribute a total tax of \$200,741.67, and this is \$30,655.79 more than the tax of a year ago. Last year's tax was larger than any that had ever before been levied for any such purpose in the State.

This tax of more than \$200,000 shows that the gross receipts of the racing associations during the season amounted to upward of \$4,000,000.

The report furnished by Supervisor Anderson, is of great interest, not only in that it shows a vast public patronage of thoroughbred racing, as conducted under the auspices of the State Racing commission, but that it means a most handsome contribution to the agricultural societies that are the beneficiaries of the five per cent. tax that is levied upon all the receipts of racing associations holding licenses from the Commission.

Supervisor Anderson calls particular attention to the fact that the sum of \$200,741.67 constitutes a fund which, under the direction of the legislature and the provisions of the agricultural law, is distributed annually in behalf of the State for prizes for improving the breed of cattle, sheep and horses at the various fairs throughout the State.

Such distribution is made proportionately to the premiums offered at such fairs for agricultural and domes-

tic products, exclusive of the premiums paid for trials or tests of speed, skill or endurance of man or beast. Thus, it will be seen, thoroughbred racing as now conducted in this State not only necessarily calls for the highest development of the thoroughbred itself, but a most substantial percentage of the gross receipts derived from racing goes to the betterment of the breed of cattle throughout the whole State.

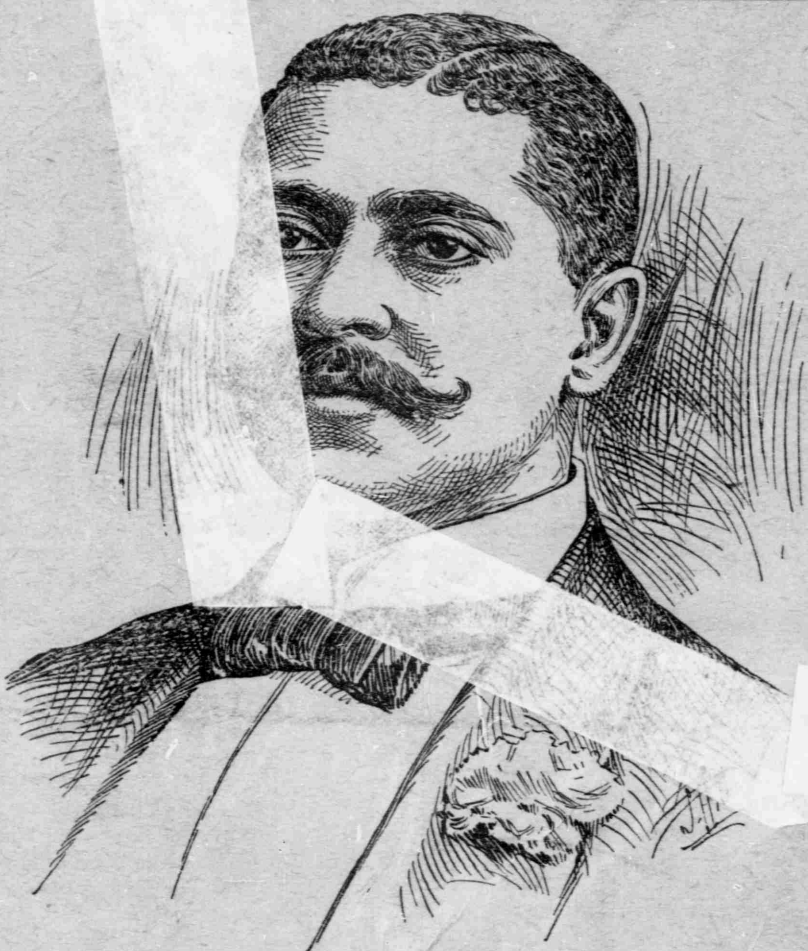
This tax is further provided, shall not be used for racing at the fairs, and associations entitled to be beneficiaries must for three years prior have annually paid out premiums not less than \$100,000 and above the amounts appropriated for such incidentals to fairs as trotting races and trials of skill.

As showing the tremendous growth of the popular interest in and of the public confidence in the management, it is interesting to point out

that the increase of the tax of 1903 over that of 1902—\$30,655.79—is larger than was the total tax paid by all the racing associations for the year 1895, the first year to which the State Racing Commission assumed the direction and government of the turf under the law creating it.

Every year since the running turf of the State has been under the direction of Mr. August Belmont, Mr. E. D. Morgan and Mr. John Sanford, the revenue to the agricultural societies has grown in such amazing measure that the increase of the tax of 1903

Year	Amount
1895	\$27,200.00
1896	50,300.00
1897	64,034.64
1898	80,483.85
1899	90,791.74
1900	98,671.53
1901	128,581.50
1902	170,985.88
1903	200,741.67
Total	\$911,219.65



HON. CHARLES W. ANDERSON,
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National Suffrage League

ITS INITIAL SESSION STORMY AND ITS REAL PURPOSE LOST.

Too Many Factions to Accomplish Any Good.—Many Men of Many Minds.—A Number of Good Speeches.—Trotter's Fiasco.—A Split One Faction Endorsed the Administration of President Roosevelt.—Letter of Address to the Country.—The Next Meeting.

The National Negro Suffrage League has come and gone, and is now a matter of history. Its initial meeting was held in this city last Monday, at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, and it is said that nearly two hundred and fifty delegates were present. The majority of these delegates were men of middle age, and the real object of this League has been carried out, much good would have been accomplished. Every session of the League was largely attended, and the best of attendance was given and a generous hospitality on the part of the people of this city extended. It seems impossible for colored men to meet in convention without winding up in a row; and this was too true in the case of the Suffrage League Convention. There was the widest range and diversity of opinion, and it seems that the delegates could not agree on anything. It had been previously announced that the object of the meeting was to discuss and look into the suffrage rights of the race, and to advise ways and means by which these rights could be obtained and enforced, but healers and politicians abounded and all good intentions were blocked. The meetings were held in the Metropolitan Baptist Church and it was comfortably filled at every session.

At the first session the first move toward organization had been taken and officers had been elected, and after a short session the delegates met in a constitution and platform.

In the platform, Rev. S. L. Coruthers wished to insert an indorsement of Roosevelt, and after hours of wrangling and uproar, the measure was carried by a vote of 38 to 32.

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